ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1878.

VOL XXXVII-NUMBER 42

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cot ton, 6 1-8d. Memphis cotton, 10 1-4c. New Orleans cotton, 10 1-2c. New York cotton, 40 13-16c. New York gold, 102 1-4.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CR. SIG. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, February 15, 1 a.m. For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, partly clouds weather, with rain areas, variable winds, mostly from northeast to southeast. stationary or falling, followed by rising,

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

| War Dep't, Signal, Service U. S. Arst, | Taursday, February 14, 1878, 10:08 p.m. |
| Place of Observation. | Bar. | Ther. | Dir. | Force. | Wind. | Westhesian | 29.78 | 60 | S.W. Fresh. | Foggr. | Indianola | 29.81 | 63 | S.W. Brisk. | Clear. | Louisville | 29.77 | 44 | N. | Gentla. | Cloudy. | Memphis. | 29.84 | 46 | E. | Light. | Cloudy. | Nashville. | 29.79 | 46 | S.W. Light. | L't rain. | New Orleans. | 29.82 | 58 | S. Fresh. | Clear. | Shreveport. | 29.76 | 55 | S.E. Fresh. | L't rain. | Fair. | Vicksburg. | 29.78 | 53 | E. Fresh. | Fair. | Fair. | Fair. | Construction | Constr W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

MISSISSIPPI.

A Hard Fight Anticipated on the Bill Repealing the Agricultural Lieu Law-The Mofflit Register System in the House.

The Dr. Compton-Lunatic Asylum Investigation Ended, Fully Exonerating the Doctor-The Legislature will Adjourn March 1st -Local Bills.

will return the compliment to the senate by considering at great length the Moffitt register system of collecting taxes on liquors, which has passed the senate. In other States the whisky men have been a unit against this measure, but in Mississippi they are divided—some of the most prominent among them are the strongest friends of the bill, while others are fighting it with all the

A bill authorizing the building of cottages at Oxford university, and appropriating five thousand dollars for the purpose, has passed

The committee to investigate Dr. Wm. M Compton, superintendent of the lunatic asylum, upon charges preferred by a discharged employe, have reported, fully exonerating him. It is fortunate for the State that it has been shown that during all the time of Radical rule this institution has been conducted in such a manner that a Democratic committee a Democratic legislature could make such a report. It removes all blemish from one of the noblest of the State's charities, and places Dr. Compton in a proper light. But, however, the senate, should he be appointed to succeed himself, will reject him for this purpose the Russian government was because they think there are many true Dem-

sections of land taken from her by a Radical legislature several years ago, and given to Marshall county, created an animated debate etweeen the representatives of the two counies, the DeSoto men favoring the bill and Marshall men opposing it. It was finally referred. The DeSoto men appear to have the majority, and could have passed the bill through to-day.

The bill to divide Parols county into two ourt districts went over at the request Mr. Miller, of Panola, who was absent, mad through a friend. Mr. Moody, of Panola said that he wanted the whole delegation his county present when the bill was consid ered, and therefore, although Mr. Young and

LOUISIANA.

The State Legislature Discussing the Proceedings Against Anderson-What Governor Nicholis Will Do No Fellah Can Find Out.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14 .- The resolution introduced by Ex Governor Warmoth in the Louisiana legislature yesterday, was dis-cussed in the house to day. It reads as fol-

Resolved. That the committee on judiciary be directed to report, without delay, whether State returning-board is not in violation of the pledge of the government, made on the twentieth of April, 1877, in words as follows "Desirous of healing the dissensions that have disturbed the State for years past, and anxious that the citizens, of all political parties, may be free from the feverish anxieties of political strife, and join hands in honestly restoring the prosperity of Louisiana, the Nicholls government will discountenance any thempted persecution, from any quarter, of ndividuals for past political conduct; that the governor be requested to forward a copy of the resolutions to the President of the United States; that the committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses for the purposes of this

Mr. Jonas defended the action of the lay officers of the State, and denied that any oledge had been made that immunity for the eturning-board, er that any person or per sons had authority to condone their offenses against the laws of Louisiana, and that the charge upon which Anderson was convicted was not a political offense, but was for the crime of forgery, which was a violation of the

Ex-Governor Wormoth held that the join resolution approved April 20th was an act of oblivion by the law making power of the government for past political conduct; that it was understood to embrace all persons and acts of a political character by which the Packard government was sought to be sushave been made as to the members of the re turning-board, it was clearly so under stood by the Republicans, and to ignore o deny that fact now would be bad faith on the part of the Nicholls government. Speaker Bush said he had well defined

views upon the question, which he would express fearlessly when occasion required out he now simply desired to say that Mr. subject, and that

Upon Mr. Warmoth's motion t tion was laid over. No indications of Governor Nicolls's intentions concerning Anderson can be ascertained. He has scrupulously refused to interfere with the law officers or courts, or to express his views. His intimate friends says that he could not consistently, with his sense of duty, interfere heretofore; that he will undoubtedly act independent of any interference on the part of the Federal authorities, and equally independent of domestic criticism, the welfare of the State should require th

exercise of the executive function. Peace Prospects in Cuba.

HAVANA, February 14 .- During the las few days, official and private telegrams received leave no doubt that the insurgent neaded by their chiefs, are trying to arrange terms of peace all over the island. Havana newspapers speak of a proximate peace as newspapers speak of a proximate peace as meet on the seventeenth instant. The partisure, and it appears that only the exact terms sans of the moderate party are very confident remained to be settled, when they will be of success. In Monday's consistory the carproclaimed by the government. To day's papers publish a telegram dated Santa Cruz, twelfth instant, stating that Maximo Gomez.

dinals discussed the advisability of the sacred college binding the new pope to a predetermined line of conduct. Cardinal Pecci, the Cuban Camera, and all the chiefs are working in favor of a definite peace, and that hostilities are suspended all over the island.

Camerlengo, spoke against the proposal, which was supported by Cardinal Manning. By a large majority it was decided that the

RED HOT.

Matters Coming to a Focus at the Turkish Capital-The British Fleet in the Dardanelles, and the Russians Entering the City.

England has the Choice of a Fight or a Foot-Race-Austria Negotiating with Russia-Germany as an Arbitrater-Lord Derby Censured.

France Counsels England to Keep Cool-The Eyes of the World Watching the Movements about Constantinople-The Pope's Funeral, Etc.

ENGLAND CAUTIONED TO KEEP COOL. Paris, February 14.—The Republique Française counsels England to remain tran-

The Journal des Debats declares it is

late for Eugland to act. The majority of the papers hold similar language, and hope that the wisdom and moderation of the powers A CARGO OF WAR MATERIAL. Mal.ta, February 14. -A cargo of torpe-does has arrived out, and more is coming. The turret-ship Devastation leaves to-day, and will take any available supernumeraries for strengthening the crews of the ships un-der Vice-Admiral Hornby.

THE CRISIS AT CONSTANTINOPLE. Special to the Appeal.

Jackson, February 14—There will be a hard fight in the senate over the house bill to repeal the eleventh section of the agricultural hen law. It is generally believed that it will, however, pass the senate.

The house labored laws mere this bill and the laws are constantinople. February 14.—The British fleet passed through the Dardanelles at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The Turkish government concluded that a mere protest meets the necessities of the situation. The Russians still declare that they The house labored long upon this bill, and rill return the compliment to the senate by considering at great length the Moffitt register system of collecting taxes on liquors, which has passed the senate. In other States it is reported, England intends to occupy.

THE RUSSIANS INFORMED OF THE MOVE-MENTS OF THE BRITISH FLEET. ST. PETERSBURG, February 14.-A disower they have.

The senate has passed a resolution to adtion that the British fleet has arrived at Con-

MOVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH FLEET CON LONDON, February 14.-In the house confirmed the statements already made regarding the passage of the Dardanelles by the fleet. He also said the government had received a communication from Russia, stating that the intelligence that Great Britain and other powers had determined to send ships to Constantinople for the protection of their subjects, obliged Russia to consider proper means for protecting christians, whose lives and property might be threatened, and that because they think there are many true Democrats of the medical profession who are as competent as he to take charge of the institution.

The bull to rature to Description of the institution. between the two courses proposed. The chancellor's statement was received with loud cheers from the conservative benches.

In the house of lords, Lord Derby made a similar statement. Lord Derby also read a dispatch from Prince Gortschakoff, informing him of the Russian occupation of Constantinople, which, Prince Gortschakoff adds, is

merely a pacific measure. THE BRITISH PLEET IN THE STRAITS. LONDON, February 14.-The admiralty has eceived a telegram from the English consul at Chanak Kalessi, on the Dardanelles, con-taining the report of the passage of six ships of the British fleet up the straits yesterday. The Turkish pasha made a formal protest at

himself were both present, he consented to the motion for the bill to lie on the speaker's table. Chanak Kalessi, but no measures were taken to prevent the passage. The admiral's orders were to enter the straits with or without leave, and make arrangements to secure the rear. The ships were prepared for action. THE POPE'S FUNERAL. ROME, February 14.-The time for the funeral of the pope has been changed to the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth instants. The ceremony of depositing the remains of the pope in their temporary resting place was performed yesterday evening, and lasted

> very impressive, and was very numerously attended. Great crowds assembled outside the basilica, and perfect order prevailed. GERMANY AS AN ARBITRATOR. St. Petersburg, February 14.-Severa as, by her military preponderance and her disinterestedness in the eastern question, she is the only power who could effectively dis-charge such a mission by declaring herself against the power who should fire the first

AUSTRIA NEGOTIATING WITH RUSSIA. VIENNA, February 14.-It appears certain that in view of the possible contingencies a great military council of the empire will meet shortly. Meanwhile negotiations are proceeding between Austria and Russia, and i is hoped that the latter will take into account

Austria's objections to the peace basis. ALL SORTS OF RUMORS. LONDON, February 14.-The Times says "Russia has incurred a grave and needless responsibility, and she will have to give grarantees to Austria, as well as to England, that she will quit Constantinople, if she should fulfill her rash intention to occupy it with

her troops.' A Vienna correspondent says: "The excite ment here is daily increasing at the turn eastern affairs is taking, and the excitement Hungary is even greater."

A Pesth correspondent telegraphs: "The situation is regarded as very critical. The emperor has sent for Archduke Albrecht,

field-marshal, for the purpose of concerting important military measures. The govern-ment organs maintain that Russia has broken her word, and that Austro-Hungary will be compelled to march to the war with England, in order to force Russia to be faithful to her promises and return to her former pro

Another dispatch says: "The whole Hungarian papers are warlike. The Austria independent press demand peace. Count Andrassy's prolonged interview with the emperor, yesterday, and the sudden return to V enna of Archduke Albrecht, have given rise to endless surmise as to the decisions pend-

Count Andrassy was closeted for sever hours with the minister of finance. The fol-lowing appeared in Count Andrassy's organ lowing appeared in Count Andrassy's organ (Pesther Lloyd) this morning: "The non-occupation of Constantinople is the foremost weighty interest of Europe, and if Russia understands, by regaining her freedom of action, that she has the right to hoist the czar's flag of victory in the Bosporus, then it is time for the powers to abandon their different categories of neutrality, and an end must be put to the policy of accomplished fact. The occu-pation of Bulgaria, and the exaggerated extension it is proposed to give that province, will never be tolerated by Austria. Action,

and energetic action alone, can now save Eu-THE NEW POPE. ROME, February 14.-The conclave will By a large majority it was decided that the leans, August 6, 1878.

pope should have the fullest freedom of action. The foreign cardinals arriving here announce that public opinion in their respective conu-tries is favorable to a conciliatory policy.

GREAT DISSATISFACTION IN SERVIA. BELGRADE, February 14.—Great diseatis-faction is felt in Servia at the uncertain terms offered by Russia to that principality. M. Ristico will leave Nisch to-day for Adriano-ple to ask for more distinct explanations from Grand Duke Nicholas regarding the new Servian frontier THE RUSSIANS AT THE GATES OF THE TURK-

ISH CAPITAL. CONSTANTINOPLE, February 14, 7 p.m.— The Russians will shortly enter the city, but no official notification on the subject has been received. Considerable Russian forces have pushed forward to Tchataldja COMPLAINT AGAINST LORD DERBY.

LONDON, February 14.—The meeting of conservatives at the Carlton club, fixed for this afternoon, has been adjourned sinc die, intimation having been conveyed to the leaders of the movement that in the present serious situation it is inadmissable to continue the agitation against Lord Derby. Several of the premoters state that they have now no further reason to complain of Lord Derby, as he strongly supported the forcing of the Dar-danelles and protested against the Russian occupation of Constantinople.

ACTIVITY IN WOOLWICH ARSENAL is daily increasing. New guns of nearly ev-ery description and military transport-wagons are being rapidly manufactured. A telegram from Constantinople says the fleet is expected at the Princess Islands this evening, unless compelled to cast anchor at Marmora in consequence of the tempestuous weather. Two ron-clads have been left at Gallipoli to protect the outlet, and four will be stationed at the Princess Islands. The Flamingo will stay in the Bosporus to maintain communica-tion between Layard and Admiral Hornby. tion between Layard and Admiral Hornby. The Flamingo went to meet the fleet with mal notice taken of the arrival of the fleet.

The English consul at Chauok Kalessi has made a demand for the free entry of three thousand tons of coal for the fleet.

The Turkish parliament was dissolved today by an imperial message, which declared that this action was taken in consequence of the necessities of the situation, that the sul-tan appreciates the services of the members and hopes soon to reconvoke parliament.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS. LONDON, February 14 - The Manchester Guardian's correspondent says: "The changed circumstances of the eastern question are passing beyond Lord Derby's pacific inclinations. Should he remain in office we may regard it as a favorable symptom for

telegram that the fleet passed through the Dardanelles, but has no advices of its arrival at Constantinople.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH FLEET CONTROL The Post says the peace at any price party will be gratified to learn that Lord Derby has suddenly become quite bellicose, a pretty sure thing that there is no risk of any collision, on the contrary, as matters stand, if the ships are only ordered to Constantinople there is no reason why Britons and Russians should not take part in the gaities of the reassured residents. from Constantinople we are still able to proceed at will into the Eaxing sea, we occupy a position of some power We shall anxiously wait to learn, from official declarations, whether this be so. If the fleet merely to remain at the entrance of Bosporus, while the victorious forces of the czar actually hold Stamboul, this latter news will assuredly, throughout the whole eastern world, more than counterbalance the effect of

our peace appearance at Seraglio Point.' THE SULTAN REQUESTED ENGLAND AND RUS SIA TO HOLD ON. Berlin, February 14.—Prince Bismarc

A telegram from Vienna states that the sultan has requested Queen Victoria to relinquish her intention of sending the fleet to Constantinople, and simultaneously requested the czar to defer the entry of Russian troops until Queen Victoria had replied. The czar merely confirmed Prince Gortschakoff's declaration of the tenth, to the powers, that the sending of the British fleet to Constantinople obliged Russia to contemplate entering the city. Queen Victoria replied that the fleet entered the Dardanelles with a pacific ob-

THE RUSSIANS WITHIN A FEW HOURS' MARCH OF GALLIPOLI. LONDON, February 14 .- A special from Constantinople reports that since Tuesday the Russians have resumed their advance toward Gallipoli, and are now within a few hours' march of that place. A Berlin special says: "It is expected that Prince Bismarck will make a statement on the eastern question Tuesday next." The same correspondent states that Germany has rom six to nine o'clock. The ceremony was remonstrated ineffectually at St. Petersburg in regard to the threatened infringement of

LATEST RUMORS. London, February 15.-A corresponden St. Petersburg, February 14.—Several at Pera says it is hoped that, as the British fleet will stop short at the Princess islands, the Russians will not occupy Constantinople many would use her efforts in the eastern question for the maintenance of the general peace. They say that Germany is all the more entitled to assume the part of arbitrator, would bring them nearer the Bosporus and Dardanelles, and might allow them to occupy the forts situated thereon. It is believed that if Russia takes this course it will be in consequence of the moderating counsels of

> The Daily News professes to give a summary of Lord Derby's dispatch to St. Petersburg relative to the threatened occupation of referred to by Sir Stafford Northcote yesterday in the house of commons as protesting against the view taken by Russia. The dispatch is couched in moderate language.
>
> Lord Derby says that he is gratified that the Russians have no hostile designs in their advance on Constantinople, and that their object is to protect the christians. He points, lowever, that the Russian army, has recent been engaged in hostilities, while the British fleet is that of a friendly nation. Lord Derby also fears that the entrance of the Russian army would produce great excite

ment in Constantinople.

An Athens dispatch says the news from Thessaly is grave. There has been fighting frontier, and a Greek corps of ob servation is almost sure to be drawn into the struggle. A Constantinople dispatch says the sulta

does not intend to go to Borussa if the Rus sians enter the city. Layard has sent a tele-gram to Lord Derby stating that the czar has telegraphed that he will occupy the environ of Constantinople if the British fleet enters even if the object of the fleet is the protection of the christians. The Porte has telegraphed the necessar

orders for the evacuation of Rustchuk. A Bukarest special says that the Russians will enter Rustchuk on Tuesday next. Pera, February 14.—The British fleet is in

the late Gideon Wells, ex-secretary of the navy, was attended at St. John's church this rnoon, the ceremonies being the simple burial service of the Episcopal church, con-ducted by Bishop Williams, Rev. Dr. E. R. Washburne of Calvary church, New York, and Mr. Miller, rector of St. John's. The casket was of solid oak, and as Mr. Wells had, during life, expressed a dislike for profuse floral decorations, there were, by request, no floral offerings, the family and one or two intimate friends only placing upon the casket a wreath with a sheaf of wheat and a cross. The pall-bearers were Hon. G. V. Fox and Hon. Wm. Faxon, both assistant-secretarys of the navy for Mr. Wells; Governor R. D. Hubbard, Ex-Governor J. R. Hawley, M. F. Merritt, of Stanford; A. C. Burr, Henry K. Morgan, of this city; and Colonel J. H. Broome, United States marine corps. Among those present were Mrs. Admiral Farragu and her son. The burial was at Cedar Hil

I FOUND Dr. Bull's cough syrup to be a most effectual remedy, and feel sure that the most stubborn cough and cold will yield to its healing influence.-Frank S. Price, New OrCONGRESSIONAL.

The Silver Bill Still the Inspiration Senatorial Eloquence-Senator Jones Devotes Much Time in Ventilating his Opinions.

senator Wadleigh in Opposition to Passage-Senator Blaine Introduces his Substitute-The Pittsburg High-Tax Resolutions are Introduced.

Field Day in the House-Mr. Gib in Defense of the Honor of Louisiana, and Justifying the Trial and Conviction of the Returning-Boarders.

Congressional Proceedings.

IN THE SENATE. Washington, February 14.-After a brief discussion, the house joint resolution declaring that a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits is inexpedient, passed; yeas, 40; nays, 9. Senators Bailey, Conover, Davis [W. Va.], Dennis, M'Creery, Merrimon, Morgan, Randolph and Ransom voted in the

negative.
Senator Cameron [Pa.] presented resolu-tions from the Pittsburg chamber of com-merce remonstrating against the passage of any law imposing a tax on incomes,

Bills introduced and referred—By Senator Saunders: To provide a temporary govern-ment for the Territory of Lincoln; referred. By Senator Dorsey: To organize the Territory of Okolahoma; referred.
Senator Voorhees submitted the following:
Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be and the same is hereby instructed to

ascertain, at its earliest convenience, whether or not the railroad companies referred to by the acts of the thirty-ninth congress, ap-proved respectively July 25, 26 and 27, 1866, and entitled respectively, "An act granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the land to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast," have issued bonds of any kind, predicated upon the conditional land grants of lands in the Indian Territory, claimed by said companies under said acts. If it be ascertained that such bonds have been issued, then it shall be the duty of said committee to ascertain in whose possession the bonds are, and for what

purpose.

Resolved further, That said commission, the discharge of its duties, be authorized t sary, to compel the attendance of witnesse in its investigations, and report the result of said investigation to this body during the present session of congress.

The resolution was laid over at the sug-

gestion of Senator Ingalls.
Senator Ferry called up the senate bill to regulate the compensation of postmasters.

At the expiration of the morning hour consideration was resumed of the silver bill Senator Jones [Nev.] spoke in favor of the

Senator Jones spoke at great length, th most of his speech being devoted to an argu-ment showing that silver has not depreciated ment showing that sliver has not depreciated in value since its demonetization, and against the assertions that the dollar proposed by the bill is a dishonoring medium of payment and a depreciated coin. He said that silver, since 1873, although discrowned and shorn of its monetary function; denied mintage throughout the entire western world, and degraded to the rank of a commodity instead of here. to the rank of a commodity, instead of hav-ing become less valuable has, nevertheless increased in its command over services and all kinds of property; that both gold and silver have gained in purchasing power, and that silver only seems to have fallen in value because it has not risen to so great an extent

gold. In the face of these potent and accumulated facts, it is still claimed that silver has depreciated to such a degree that it would be dishonest to pay debts in it, even if it would legally discharge them. An eminent jurist once said of a certain legal proposition that he could not conceive of a human mind so constituted as to entertain it. I am equally incompeten to conceive of a human mind so constitute as not to see that silver has appreciated rather than fallen in value, and that gold has been so enormously enhanced in value that to grarequire debts to be paid in it i either the most gigantic folly or the most gigantic fraud of all the ages. Senator Jones iounced as false the charge that he has in dividual interests to be subserved by remon etizing silver, and said in conclusion: "Leaving personal and local matters aside, I will conclude with a brief reference to the frantic appeals that come to us from certain quarters to rally to the rescue of the ancient honor of the republic, which it is declared is now held aloft by less than a dozen States in the Union. It is said that this nation will lose the high position which it has main-tained for a hundred years in the fam-ily of nations if the pending bill shall pass. It is said that even the discussion Constantinople by the Russians, which was of a measure to restore to the country the power to perform its contracts in the terms n which they are written, has, to no inconsiderable extent, disparaged us in the eyes of the world. Whence come the really danger ous assaults upon the good name of the na tion? Is it not from certain members of congress who denounce this as a pickpocket bill and as a scheme to issue clipped coin forgetting that the clippings were stolen from the pockets of the people and are now found in the pockets of their creditors? And is it not from the leading metropolitan and eastern press, which denounces the supporters of the bill as swindlers and repudiators and declare itself to have the honor of this nation in its special charge? By what title does any faction set itself up as being par excellence the guardians of the honor of the country? Sir the honor can represent the

country? Sir, the honor can repose nowhere so securely as in the keeping and in the hearts of the people. There is its shrine, and there alone can it find protection. In what manner and by what methods has New York and the people. York and the eastern press sustained the honor of the nation, of which it proclaims itself a special guardian only by libels upon the character and personal motives of every public man who cannot see the justice of rol bing the government and people by enhance ing the value of the money in which debts are to be paid by open and shameless appeals to the President to make the corrupt use of his patronage to influe against the silver bill, by pretension as false The Funeral of the Late Gideon Wells.

Hartpord, February 14.—The funeral of the late Gideon Wells, ex-secretary of the late Gideon Wells, ex-secretary of the then quoted from the New York Tribune, of January 7th, as follows: "The President knows that men can be held true to Republican principles, as to finance, if they know their truth will mean favor as to appointments." Three days after, the same paper said: "The capital of the country is organized at last, and we shall see whether con-

gress will dare to fly in its face." These newspapers claim to be read largely in Europe. What impression of our people and our public officers and public men is likely to prevail in Europe, which sees these American newspapers, in which the majority in congress is daily which the majority in congress is daily denounced as made up of silver swindlers, repudiators or heretics, and in which it is daily represented that congress can be corrupted by the President's patronage, and intimidated by the wrath of organized capital; what better than a roaring farce for editors engaged in this work of defamation to style themselves the president than a contract of the nselves the peculiar champions of the

ganized capital of the country, the latest movement has been to defame those who could neither be purchased nor intimidated. No longer invoking the President to buy senmovement has been to detame those who could neither be purchased nor intimidated. No longer invoking the President to buy senators, these gold organs charge that senators have sought to sell their votes, and we are treated to lengthy homilies upon the decaying morality of this body. The same men who, day after day, have declared that it was the most urgent dutylof the Chief Magistrate to trade patronage for votes in favor of what is called honest money, now shed tears over a story of their own invention; that members of this body have been waiting, watching, hoping and aking to be bribed. The New York Times, of the twelfth instant, editorially says: "The United States senate has sunk so far below the standard with which it was formerly associated that the propositions which we yesterday gave as in circulation at Washington excite little or no surprise. There are senators who have so little intelligence and printing to the silver question, or so little consequent to the state of Louisiana. I have treated his former denumications, as I treat this, with the contempt which they merit. The proceedings of the laws of that State, and he desired to know on what grounds the laws of that State, and he desired to know on what grounds the house could claim a revisory power over the local affairs of Louisiana? For years the national government in the laws of that State, and he desired to know on what grounds the house could claim a revisory power over the loc

sociated that the propositions which we yes-terday gave as in circulation at Washington excite little or no surprise. There are sena-tors who have so little intelligence and prin-ciple that they do not know their own minds in regard to the silver question, or so little in regard to the silver question, or so little conscience that they are ready to vote for or against the pending bill. They imagine that it is popular, provided they receive a quid pro quo. However they are willing to run the risk of unpopularity. They are ready, in short, to sell their votes to the President and aid in defeating the bill if he will only pay their price." It is hinted that by adopting this bribery plan the President may not only defeat the Bland bill but also may establish amicable relations between his administration and senators, who are at present, inimical. The exators, who are at present, inimical. The explanation does but add to the disgrace of those who offer it. It was Joab who said to Amasa, "art thou in health, my brother?" and so he smote him in the fifth rib. The journals from which I have quoted seem to

journals from which I have quoted seem to have been equally solicitous concerning the national honor, and while tenderly inquiring as to its health deal deadly stabs like these. In this country the national honor had never been tarnished by those who had proposed to restore the ancient money in which every national bond is promised to be paid. If it is in danger of being tarnished it is from the charge of the opposing faction that a majority of the citizens of a majority of the States of this Union are innately dishonest. Let the gold press of this country not forget that while power usually begets intolerance, it always begets resistance. It is boastfully declared that "capital is now organized at last, and we shall see whether congress will dare to fly in its

this capital, dare not fly in the face of organized money-lenders and bondholders of the country. Thank God, and the declaration of inde-

pendence, and the patient heroism that made it a vitalizing force, and the constitution that crystalized it into law, the people of this country are furnished with a better method of righting wrongs and asserting rights than a resort to arms, and with not less resolution and enthusiasm than wars against oppression inspire will they, in peaceful methods and under the forms of law, trample under foot any power that seeks through corruption or intimidation to intrench itself in this citade of their liberties. They will see to it that this remains a popular government in fact as well as in name, and despite the craft of cunning and the wiles of wicked that their representatives in this capital reg-

ister through constitutional laws their impe Senator Wadleigh spoke against the bill and in the course of his remarks said that there had been statements of distress and suffering, but to his mind all this cry of weeping and wailing was to divert the attention of the people while they were being robbed for the benefit of the bloated German empire and

the Newada silver king.

The senate then went into executive session and when the doors were reopened Senator Blaine submitted a substitute for the silver bill, of which he gave notice several days ago, when he addressed the senate, and the provisions of which he then explained. Adjourned.

The speaker laid before the house a con unication from the secretary of the treasury stating that the internal revenue of the gov ernment has fallen off four milhon nine hun-dred and ninety-six thousand dollars, principally on account of the agitation in regard to the tax on tobacco and whisky, and asking the house to take immediate action upon the

Mr. Gibson, rising to a question of privi-lege, said that he repudiated the intimation or suspicion of any representative of Louisiand having been engaged in any bargain in regard to the Presidency which reflected on the honor of that State. He differed from his colleagues in supporting the electoral bill and he had advocated strongly the policy of adhering to the bill framed by the commission appointed for that purpose. He had felt that that bill was in a great measure in the interest of peace, honor and the welfare the country, and, representing a people whom he knew to be law-abiding—a people who preferred to adhere to the forms of law-he had not hesitated to give the electora commission his sanction. He had been gratified to see that the action of the southern men on that question in standing up for law and union had excited in the breasts of the northern people a sentiment of confi-dence in their constituencies and in the States of the south, a sentiment which had been a stranger to that people for more than a quarter of a century. He felt that it was in the interest of which he represented that lay it on the table. States had no part in the Union separate from the interest of the whole country and he felt that whatever redounded to the interest of the whole country would bring happiness and prosperity to Louisiana. He had seen at that time the President declaring in unequivocal terms that the time had come when he had made up his mind to hold no longer a military government over the peo-ple of Louisiana. It had been given as an order to the military commander in New Or-leans. He had felt assured that no bargain was necessary, that no private understanding was necessary to secure the people of the south in their rights. He had felt gratified when he read the inaugural address of President Hayes, and when he had seen that gentleman call to his chief cabinet position a gentleman whose voice had as em-phatically declared his opposition to military government in the south-he referred Evarts-as the voice of the leader of the Demcratic party himself—Samuel J. Tilden. He referred to the visit of the statesmen to New Orleans, and stated that he himself had pictured to those gentlemen the effects of Radical misrule in Louisiana, and they had advised the President that he could, without cerned the gentleman has not understood n

correctly.
Mr. Foster—The house has by a majorit imperilling any interests, withdraw the troops. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read, the resolutions of the Louisiana legis-lature indorsing President Hayes's policy and declaring that the Nicholls government would untenance any political prosecutions. That was the only transaction that he was acquainted with. He knew of no compact; he knew of no agreement; he knew of no understanding. plainty spoke for Those resolutions themselves, showed that Governor Nicholls and the legislature pledged themselves to a rigid enforcement of the laws. This was being done at present in regard to one of the members of the returning board, who for a violation of a State law was being held for trial in one of the State courts. He saw nothing extraord-inary in that spectacle, except the enormity nal practice and criminal law of Louisiana.

Mr. Hale—Does the gentleman sustain the persecutions that have been and are now

of any violation of the laws of that State the authorities are perfectly right in prosecuting Mr. Hale-Then the gentleman does not discourage it?
Mr. Gibson—Does the gentleman mean to honor of the nation? The attempt to persuade the President to use his patronage as a corrupting agency seeming to have failed, and congress, by votes at various times and think? I think the whole proceeding is the say he thinks it not right to prosecute them? the question than the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Hale—Does the gentleman ask what I Mr. Foster—The reduction which he and congress, by votes at various times and in decisive manners, having been exhibiting a determination to fly in the face of the or-

Mr. Gibson-If the men have been guilty

going on against the returning-board?

bias against him, or that there had been in any degree a vicious public sentiment under-lying the transaction; nay, more, if the Republican leaders in the house, or out of it, should intervene, and ask that executive clemency be extended, he believed that the gallant and magnanimous governor of Lou-isiana would accede to their wishes. For one he [Gibson] would not find fault with him. He had entered public life with the view of bringing about a good understanding between the north and south, and he was

glad to perceive that since the northern and southern men had met in congress a better feeling had arisen, and a kindlier feeling Mr. Hale rose to reply, but was met with cries of "regular order" from the Democratic Mr. Thompson-Then don't talk about re-

Mr. Hale then moved to adjourn, but with drew his motion by request of the speaker.

The speaker asked consent to lay before the house a communication from the secre-tary of the treasury, which he said was more important matter for discussion than that which was pursuing, as it was in regard to a question which affected the finances of the country, irrespective of politics or partisan-

ship.

Consent being given, the speaker laid be fore the house a communication from the secretary of the treasury, inclosing a copy of a letter to him from the commissioner of in-ternal revenue, setting out that the internal see whether congress will dare to fly in its face." How long is it since the slaveholder of this country, intoxicated by long possession of absolute sway, declared that cotton was king, and that grass should grow in the streets of northern cities if its prerogatives were interfered with? The southern men who hear me know that it was the grasses of this decrease, the agitation of the reduction of the tax on spirits and tobacco. The bacco similar to that passed some time ago in regard to the tax on distilled spirits, de claring a reduction of taxation on that article

Mr. Wood [N. Y.], in moving the reading of the communication to the committee on appropriations, said it was an error to assume that the incidental circumstances which had caused a falling off in revenue were of a character that entitled them to any very great onsideration at the other end of the avenue. If it had been assumed by the secretary the treasury that congress had no right t alter existing laws, however vicious they might be, lest the revenue might fall off, be [Wood] took issue with that assumption Congress had charged an important commit tee with the entire revision of the question o taxes, and if, in consequence of the agitation incidental to delay in the preparation of the bill, the revenues had fallen off, he attached no particular importance to that fact; but the treasury department assumed to dictate what congress should do in regard to whisk or tobacco, or any other subject of taxation he thought it went a little beyond the legiti mate executive prerogative belonging to it He concurred with the secretary, however that the expenditures of the governmen should be curtailed. Mr. Butler thought the house should no

quarrel with the secretary of the treasury in regard to the wisdom or unwisdom of sending this communication, but should pa some law in order to settle the question of the tax on whisky and tobacco, and thus allow business to go on without suffering from any

Mr. Wood said that it was entirely an erro to legislate piecemeal. If the house should pass upon those two questions, it would interfere with the general system of taxation. If congress should take part of the system out of the hands of the committee which had above of it it would despress the whole charge of it, it would derange the whole system. He objected to that style of doing Mr. Tucker thought the communication

should go to the committee on ways and means, but he denied that a reduction of the tax on whisky and tobacco would reduce the receipts of the government. Mr. Wood accepted the amendment to send

the communication to the committee on ways Mr. Harrison stated that the constitution gave the President the right to communicate to congress his views upon proper legislation, and that the law gave to the secretary of the treasury the right to communicate information to congress when he was asked for it; but the house had not asked the secretary to comment upon its action, and until he was asked the house should receive no suggestion from him. He [Harrison] thought no reference should be given to the communication. If the secretary deemed it right to communicate with the house he should let the President send it in. The house should not allow any dictation of that sort from the secretary of the treasury; and he, therefore, moved to At this point, amid much laughter, a mes sage was received from the senate, stating that that body had passed the house joint

resolution declaring a reduction of the tax on whisky to be inexpedient.

Mr. Wood declined to yield to the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Harrison made the point of order that the secretary of the treasury had no right to send such a communication to the house. The speaker decided that, in the first place, the point of order came too late; but waiving that, he decided that under the law the point was not well taken. The law made it the duty of the secretary of the treasury to make a report and give information to either house when he is required to do so that shall apper-tain to his office. It had been the unvarying

practice for the secretary to communicate congress as he saw fit. Mr. Foster expressed his surprise to learn from the charman of the committee on ways and means, and from his colleague [Sayler], that that committee did not consider the whisky tax question settled.

Mr. Wood [N. Y.]—So far as I am con

of thirty-five, and the senate by a vote of forty-nine, declared a reduction of the whisky tax inexpedient. That question is settled, and I regret that it should be given out to As to the tobacco question, I beg the committee of ways and means to bring in a bi settling it definitely. The secretary of the treasury has presented to us this morning a communication showing that the interference and with the taxation of whisky and tobacco i reducing the revenue very greatly. I think, therefore, that the committee of ways and means should present the question to the house at the earliest possible moment and let the question be decided. As to the secretary of the treasury I want to say of him, in asmuch as he has been attacked, that I do not believe that this country has ever had so able an administerial officer in the treasur department as the one it has to-day. Mr. Sayler-Will my colleague except Al Mr. Foster-He is as anxious to reduce ex-

can be. He urges that at all times, and unpenses as any man in the house or country der all circumstances, in our committee. He sees the revenue falling off, and he calls our attention to that fact, as it was his duty to Mr. Wood [N. Y.]—No man in this house is more responsible for the delay in settling and medic. The delay is traceable to that premature and inconsiderate action, but the question will soon be satisfied in committee,

and a bill reported to the house.

Mr. Burchard did not believe that the diminution of the revenue was the result of diminution of the revenue was the result of the diminution of consumption. The collection of the tax was simply deferred, but the uncertainty was affecting trade and business. He had hoped that the committee on ways and means would, at an early day, make their report. I, for one, consider the question of a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits as settled. It has been settled by the house and by the senate, so far as expression of opinion is conserned, and I do not think that anybody will dare to reopen it.

Mr. Harrison appealed to Mr. Wood, out of regard for the dignity of the house, to move to lay the secretary's communication on

move to lay the secretary's communication of the table. The speaker said he had in support of his position the fact that it had been the uniform practice of the house to receive communicapractice of the house to receive communications from the secretary of the treasury in regard to the affairs of his department. In addition to this he thought it good policy, if the revenues of the government fell off suddenly and seriously from any cause, that the secretary of the treasury should communicate the fact to the house.

Mr. Harrison—Through the President.

The Speaker—For the reason that it might involve the good faith and credit of the country, and the chair is at a loss to know where

try, and the chair is at a loss to know where better information can be obtained on that subject than from the treasury itself. Furthermore, such communications should cer-tainly come to this house which has the sole power to originate revenue measures.

Mr. Whitthorne trusted that hereafter th precedent would not be observed. The secretary of the treasury, or any other subordinate officer, should never be permitted to come before this house with an electioneering document. If the house so prostituted itself, no one could tell to what the practice would

Mr. Garfield suggested, satirically, that the right of petition should at least te recognized in the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Stephens said that apart from his official position, the secretary of the treasury had a right, as a private citizen feeling an intersect in any public question, to present it

interest in any public question, to present it to congress. The secretary's official position added to that duty on his part. After further discussion the communication was referred to the committee on ways and

means.

The house then proceeded to act on the military academy bill. All amendments reported from the committee were agreed to, and the bill passed. The house then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, with Mr. Southard in the chair, and took up the bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican and other wars. The bill directs may regard it as a favorable symptom for the maintenance of peace, though it may be earned at the cost of concessions. If he retires, we may count upon serious complications."

An act granting lands to the State of Kansas and Neosha Valley railroad, and its extension to Red river, "An act granting lands to the State of Kansas and Neosha Valley railroad, and its extension to Red river, "An act granting lands to the State of Kansas and Neosha Valley railroad, and its extension to Red river, "An act granting lands to the State of Kansas and Neosha Valley railroad, and its extension to Red river, "An act granting lands to the State of Kansas and Neosha Valley railroad, and its extension to Red river, "An act granting lands to the State of Kansas and Neosha Valley railroad, and its extension to Red river, "An act granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the same rate of decrease continuing during the next fiscal year, a reduction of the same rate of the Union, which Mr. Southard in the chair, and took up the bill dominating spirit engendered by slavery, that provoked and precipitated the revolution which the irresponsible power of the dommating spirit engendered by slavery, that provoked and precipitated the revolution which the irresponsible power of the dommating spirit engendered by slavery, that provoked and precipitated the revolution the domestic and took cut with Mr. Is and tobacco. The whole on the state of the Union, of the tax on spirits and tobacco. The hear me know that it was the arrogance, to get the decrease continuing during the next fiscal year, a reduction of the same rate of decrease continuing during the next fiscal year, a reduction of the same rate of the revolution of the same rate of the union of the same rate of the visit Mr. Southard in the construction of the same rate of the revolution of t the secretary of the interior to place on the pension rolls the names of surviving officers and enlisted men, including militia and volunteers of the military and naval service who

who have not re-married.

Mr. Herbert addressed the committee i advocacy of the bill. Mr. Powers spoke in opposition to it, be-cause it opened wide a new door by which millions of dollars would be drawn from the treasury. The committee estimated the an nual drain, under the bill, at one and a hal million dollars, but he believed it would be seven and a half million, to say nothing of arrearages. The whole ontlay under it would not fall short of one hundred million dollars. At the close of Mr. Powers's speech the Mr. Carlisle introduced a bill to prescrib

the time for the payment of the tax on dis tilled spirits. Referred. Adjourned. General Items. M'COOK'S RESOLUTION. At the meeting of the house committee on military affairs, to-day, Mr. M'Cook offered the following resolution, which was rejected by a large vote:

Resolved, That in view of the condition of

NOMINATIONS. The President has nominated Charles M' Candless, of Pennsylvania, chief justice of the supreme court of New Mexico; Jno. S. Witcher, of West Virginia, United States marshal for Idaho; Wm. J. Pollock, of Illinois, super-intendent of Indian affairs for the Dakota su-peritendency; and Adolph Dombrowsky re-ceiver of public moneys at Shasta, Califor-

BABB—At the residence of his parents, No. 324 dams street, Memphis, at 7:45 p.m., February 13 dams street, Memphis, at 7:45 p.m. 878, James J. Babb, aged 23 years 8 Funeral services from St. Peter's Church this (FRIDAY) morning, February 15th, at 91/2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Car

Ucuq. Piano For Sale!

KNABE PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP IT is one of the best toned instruments in the city. Inquire at WILLS & WILDBERGER, No. 317 Main street.

C. B. BRYAN & CO. 13 Madison St.

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Is absolutely odorless, and Chemically Pure. It is snowflake white. It is susceptible of the highest and most lasting It possesses greater strength of body than other It is packed in Pound Parcels. Full Weight guar It costs less money than any Starch in the world. It is Sold universally in America

Andrew Erkenbrecher CINCINNATI. Erkenbrecher's World-Famous Corn Starch for Food-JOHN LILLY,

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

14 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

THE CARNIVAL.

GRAND EDICT of REX

Attested by Typhon and Puck, for the Mardi-Gras Celebration of the Fifth of March.

EDICT VII.

1. We proclaim our swift approach to our loya

Monday, March 4, '78

and hold high carnival until the crack of the Lenten dawn. Let the Mayor of the Golden Key and mili-tary dignitaries make fitting preparations for our

2. On MONDAY EVR, at 7 o'clock, we will gra-

and at night will lend our royal pleasure to their

3. We command that TUESDAY,

ty days in the Creek and Seminole (or Black Hawk) wars, or to their surviving widows who have not re-married.

March 5, 1878, be set apart as a day of fun, folly and frolic, when the innocent license of the mask shell have no limit, and the places of festivity shall offer a night of pleasure to all our people, and when the pageant of the

MEMPHI

4. For the greater facility of our loyal subjects dwelling in our broad realm, we command that all railways and steamboats reduce their fares to one-half, to and from our good city of Memphis, whose hospitality shall equal our imperial munificence.

BUCKWHEAT.

REX.

Resolved, That in view of the condition of affairs on the Mexican frontier and the danger arising from the outbreak of Indian hostilities, any measure looking toward the reduction of an effective force of the army is duction of an effective force of the army is setting by the condition of the country,

FOR SALE BY ALL

RETAIL GROCERS! Is made of the very best New York State Buckwheat, pure and fresh. Is always ready, gives no

trouble, makes good cakes in FIVE MINUTES TIME. Simply by the use of cold water or sweet milk. Always buy the Self-Rising Buckwheat.

COTTON GINNING. JOS. M. HENOCHSBERG. J. V. PATRICE COTTON GINNING

STAR COTTON-GINS No. 68 Union Street. PROM THIS DATE, we will Gin all cotton con signed to our Gins for the Seed, and make No Charge for draying it from the river, or Delivery of same to your merchant, the Seed Alone Pays All Expenses, except your reight. All cotton is covered by insurance while in our hands. Order Backs and ship only to the Star Gins. Besides having Refitted our ginning establishment with the Latest Improved Gins, Cotton Dusters, Cleaners, and every kind of machinery necessary for ginning cotton, we are prepared to do Better Work, Make a Finer Sample and clean the Seed Closer, than any other gins in the city.

J. V. PATRICK & CO.

1. Jos. M. Henochsberg as a partner to our firm, and now, with increased facilities, will still furtner try and place the Star Cotton Gin superior to all others

and place the Star Cotton Gin superior to all other October 1, 1877. J. V. PATRICE & CO. CHANCERY SALE.

Chancery Sale of Real Estate. No. 2622, R-Chancery Court of Shelby county-G. F. Farrow, Adm'r of J. M. Farrow, dec'd, va. P. S. Parrow, Adm rot 3. in. ratiow, dec a, va. r. c.
Parrow et al.
By virtue of an interiorutory dectee for sale entered in the above cause, on the 14th day of January, 1878, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder. In nont of the Clerk and Master's office, Courthouse Building, Main street, Memphis, Ten-

within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Sheloy county, Tennessee, o-wit: The certain tracts or parcels of land in Shelby county, Tenn., being and situated in Section 11, in township one [1] and rarge eight [8], west of the basis meridian of the Chickusaw cossion, it being the southwest quarter of section 11, saving and excepting twenty acres out of the southwest corner surveyed off and sold to William Joyner, containing 140 acres; the west half of the southwest quarter of section 11, containing 80 acres; the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 11, containing 80 acres of land the four piece containing together 340 acres. Division or share No. 2 of the subdivision of the lands of Lemuel Farrow, deceased, being the south part of lot No. 10, township one [1], range 8 west, section 2: Beginning at a stake in the center of the Hernando Plankroad, the southwest corner of division No. one [1]; thence east with the south line of said division No. one [1] 47 poles to a stake; thence south 18 poles to a stake; thence east 112 poles to a stake James C. Pool's southwest corner of his 65 acres; thence south 80 poles to a stake in the center of a lane; thence west 159 poles to a stake in the center of a lane; thence west 159 poles to a stake in the center of a lane; thence west 159 poles to a stake in the center of said road 96 poles to the beginning, containing 83 60-100 acres.

A certain tract lying and being in the county of Shelby and State of Tannessee, to wit: 648 79-100 acres of land, and known as the Parham plantation, and being the same tract of land heretofore conveyed by Seth Wheatley to John Parham [L], on the third day of May, 1850, and by the said John Parham [L], on the third day of May, 1850, and by the said John Parham [L], on the third day of May of March 1886.

A tract of 80 acres east of and adjoining the second described tract above.

Terms of Sale—On a credit of ten and twenty lien retained, etc.; equity of redemption barred. January 15, 1878.

By R. J. Black, Friday, February 15, 1878,